

## SEP

- nicated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*
2. The state of being separate; disunion.  
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*
3. The chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.  
A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.  
Did you not hear  
A buzzing of a *separation*  
Between the king and Catharine? *Shakespeare.*
- SEPARATIST. *n. f.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatic; a seceder.  
The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*
- Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Deay of Piety.*
- Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*
- SEPARATOR. *n. f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.
- SEPARATORY. *a. f.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.  
The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emiliary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- SEPIABLE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*
- SEPIENT. *n. f.* [*sepiementum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*
- SEPOSITION. *n. f.* [*seposio*, Latin.] The act of setting apart; segregation.
- SEPT. *n. f.* [*septem*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation.  
A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.  
This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*
- The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*
- SEPTANGULAR. *adj.* [*septem* and *angular*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.
- SEPTEMBER. *n. f.* [Latin; *Septembris*, French.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.  
*September* hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peachment on Drawings.*
- SEPTENARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven.  
Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*
- SEPTENARY. *n. f.* The number seven.  
The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*
- SEPTENNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Latin.]
1. Lasting seven years.
  2. Happening once in seven years.  
Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
- With weekly libels and *septennial* ails,  
Their wish is full, to riot and to rail. *Anonymous.*
- SEPTENTRION. *n. f.* [Fr. *septentrion*, Latin.] The North.  
Thou art as opposite to every good,  
As the antipodes are unto us, *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- SEPTENTRIONAL. *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Latin; *septentrional*, French.] Northern.  
Back'd with a ridge of hills,  
That frown'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men  
From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
- If the Spring  
Proceeding should be deflute of rain,  
Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings  
Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp,  
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*
- SEPTENTRIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.
- SEPTENTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the North; northerly.

## SEQ

- If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *sequestrally* excited. *Locke.*
- TO SEPTENTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrion*, Lat.] To tend northerly.
- Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstones, *sequestrally* at one extreme, and neutralize at another. *Brown.*
- SEPTICAL. *adj.* [*septicus*, Lat.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.  
As a *septic* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTILATERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.  
By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGENARY. *adj.* [*septuagena*, Lat. *septuagena*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.  
The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuaginary* determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy.  
In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGINT. *n. f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.  
Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Bacon.*
- SEPTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much. A technical term.
- SEPTULCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulchralis*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.  
Whilst our souls negotiate there,  
We like *sepulchral* statues lay;  
All day the same our postures were,  
And we said nothing all the day. *Dante.*
- Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,  
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*
- Septulchral* lies our holy walls to grace,  
And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- SEPTULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.  
To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,  
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
- Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*
- There where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,  
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;  
Where, by three impost'rs, his praises sung,  
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Seals.*
- Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilk.*
- If not one common *sepulchre* contains  
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,  
Yet Ceyx and Alecton shall join. *Dr. Den.*
- TO SEPTULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the fifth, more properly, by *Johnson* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.  
Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;  
Or, at the least, in her's *sepulchre* thine. *Shakespeare.*
- I am glad to see that time survive,  
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive;  
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,  
And not to dangers. *Ben. Johnson.*
- Thou *sepulchred* in such pomp do'st lie,  
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*
- Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,  
And, deep furchard, by sandy mountains lie,  
Obscurely *sepulchred*. *Prior.*
- SEPTULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchra*, Lat.] Interment; burial.  
That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepulchres* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*
- Where we may royal *sepulchre* prepare;  
With speed to Meleinda bring relief,  
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*
- In England *sepulchre*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayliffe.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*sequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; attendant.  
Orpheus could lead the savage race,  
And trees uprooted left their place,  
*Sequacious* of the lyre;  
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:  
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,  
An angel heard and straight appear'd,  
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

## SEQ

- Above those superstitious horrors that enslave  
The fond *sequacious* herd, to mystick faith  
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few  
The glorious stranger hail! *Thomson.*
2. Ductile; pliant.  
In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness.  
Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a closeness, lentor, and *sequacity*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*sequelle*, French; *sequela*, Latin.]
1. Conclusion; succeeding part.  
If black scandal or foul-faced reproach  
Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,  
Your meek enforcement shall acquaintance me. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
  2. Consequence; event.  
Was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: but was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: and once grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the poor man's wisdom is despised. *South's Sermons.*
  3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.  
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
  4. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.  
What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*
- SEQUESTRATE. *v. n.* [from *sequor*, Latin.]
1. Order of succession.  
How art thou a king,  
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shakespeare. R. II.*
  2. Series; arrangement; method.  
The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence*, and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- SEQUESTER. *adj.* [*sequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; succeeding.  
Let my trial be mine own confession:  
Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,  
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakespeare. Macb. for Measure.*
  2. Consequential.  
Growing into a nation; and now grown,  
Suspected to a *sequent* king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- SEQUESTER. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in use.
- Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SEQUESTER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequester*, Spanish; *sequestro*, low Latin.]
1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy.  
Why are you *sequestered* from all your train? *Shakespeare.*
  2. To sequester from others for the sake of privacy.  
To the which place a poor *sequester'd* flag,  
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,  
Did come to languish. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
  3. To withdraw; to segregate.  
A thing as reasonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greatest weight and solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*
  4. To sequester from the use of the owner to that of others.  
To deprive of possessions.  
It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragou's, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as humbly as some usually do by their riches. *South.*
- SEQUESTERABLE. *adj.* [from *sequester*.]
1. Subject to privation.  
Hardforn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not unasily *sequesterable* salt. *Boyle.*
  2. Capable of separation.  
To *sequester*. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate from company.  
In general contagions more perish for want of necessities than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestered* from mankind. *Arbutnot on Air.*

## SER

- SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. f.* [*sequestration*, Fr. from *sequestrate*.]
1. Separation; retirement.  
His addition was to courses vain;  
I never noted in him any study,  
Any retirement, any *sequestration*  
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
  2. Disunion; disjunction.  
There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise and toils of the world; for truth seems to be seen by eyes too much fixt upon inferior objects. *South's Sermons.*
  3. State of being set aside.  
The metals remain uncovered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*
  4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.  
Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,  
Before whose glory I was great in arms,  
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
- If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration*. *Swift.*
- SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *sequestrate*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.  
I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*
- SERAPHE. *n. f.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is lost in the pronunciation.] A house of women kept for debauchery.  
There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a *seraph*. *Norris.*
- SERAPH. *n. f.* [from *שרף*, Heb.] One of the orders of angels.  
He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*
- As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,  
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*
- SERAPHICAL. *adj.* [*seraphique*, French; from *seraph*.] Angelical; angelic.
- SERAPHIC. *adj.* [*seraphique*, French; from *seraph*.] Angelical; angelic.
- Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*
- Seraphic* arms and trophies. *Milton.*
- 'Tis to the world a secret yet,  
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,  
Talks in high romantick strain;  
Or whether he at last descends  
To take with less *seraphic* ends. *Swift.*
- SERAPHIM. *n. f.* [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have a added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphim* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.  
To thee cherubim and *seraphim* continually do cry. *Com. Pr.*
- Then flew one of the *seraphim* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Is. vi. 6.*
- Of *seraphim* another row. *Milton.*
- SERE. *adj.* [Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See *SEAR*.  
The muses, that were wont green bays to wear,  
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *seré*. *Spenser.*
- He is deformed, crooked, old, and *seré*,  
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where;  
Vicious, ungente. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*
- Ere this diurnal star  
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams  
Reflected, may with matter *seré* lament. *Milton.*
- They *seré* wood from the rotten hedges took,  
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*
- On a *seré* branch,  
Low hanging to the bank, I sat me down,  
Musing and still. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
- SERE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this passage, the meaning. Can it come, like *stern*, from *serjan*, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.  
Two eagles,  
That, mounted on the winds, together still  
Their strokes extended; but arriving now  
Amidst the council, over every brow  
Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's cold fears,  
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*. *Chapman.*
- SERENADE. *n. f.* [*serenade*, Fr. *serenata*, Italian, whence, in *Milton*, *serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their mistresses in fair nights.] Music or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.  
Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,  
Or *serenate*, which the star'd lover sings  
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milton.*
- Foolish swallow, what do'st thou  
So often at my window do,  
With thy tuneless *serenades*? *Cowley.*